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PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

THE PIRST HEAT OF THE MUSTANG COLT AGAINST THE

IOWA.

THE FIRST HEAT OF THE MUSTANG COLT AGAINST THE OLD GRAY HORSE.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Aug. 5.]

The annual election for members of the Legislature, and all State officers but Governor, took place yesterday. Had we not been in the State we could have formed no conception of the intense excitement that provals there, or of the almost superhuman efforts made to carry the election by the administration.

The electoral vote of Iowa is small; but the influence of the result on other States is supposed to be very important, as it is considered the first heat in the great race for the Presidency.

We were in but two counties, Lee and Desmoines, and these, next after Juboque, are considered the strongest pro-slavery counties, as a larger proportion of the settlers were originally from the slave States.

We saw enough there to eatisfy us that all over the State the administration party were cudeavoring by all possible means to avoid the real issues of the day, and to light the battle upon fictitious ones. The speakers had little or nothing to say of slavery extension, but dwelt loud and long upon Knew Nothingism and Maine Lawism, and charged that the Fremont organization was nothing but "black republicanism" with all its proclivities to these two bugbear isms at the present time.

We saw a great many old line whigs and democrats, as well as independents, who would not yote what they called the "black republican ticket" at the present election, who would vote for Fremont in the fall if it could be understood that he was running on the Philadelphia platform stinout regard to any of the pattice cristing prior to fits afoption.

If the State is carried now for Fremont under the republican organization, it will be carried by an overwhelming majority in the fall. It lest now, it will for the same reason be saved in the hall.

There is a telegraph to but little of the State. So the returns will be aome time in coming in.

We found any quantity of Hilmois Buehanan men there, and more had been there. Save Mr. Brownin

FIRST GUN FOR FREE KANSAS—THREE CHEERS FOR FREMONT.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6]

The results so far as they go, given in another column, feave no doubt in our minds that the republicans have carried lowa by a handsome majority. We have the votes of all the border ruffian strongholds; in some we have routed the cmemy, horse, feet and dragoons and in others shorn him of half his strength. The result elsewhere in the State will show only a succession of tribunes. [Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE COUNTY—REPUBLICAN GAINS.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Aug. 5, 1856.

The border ruffians have carried the city by 301 majority, being a republican gain of 246 votes since last spring's election. The border ruffian majority in the county will be about 400—a great republican gain. Three cheers for Puboque.

We have a private despatch from Davenport, Iowa, yearerday, as follows:—

Republican majority over three hundred. Gain, over the hundred.

Sixty republican majority in the town, and about one

Appendican majority over three handred. Gain, over five hundred.

Sixty republican majority in the town, and about one bendred and fifty majority in the town, and about one bendred and fifty majority. In the county. Galens, Jackson county, Iowa, gives the republican ticket 150 majority. Howa, gives the republican Errimotox, Iowa, Aug. 5. 1856.

The enemy arc ours. This city was claimed by the Becksneers by 150 majority. It gave them S. The Germans were true as seed to freedom, and led the van in the contest.

Our news from the interior is cheering.

We elect one Senator, three Representatives (gain.) cans all the county officers but Recorder, which is in doubt.

Deseque, August 7, 1856. The following counties give republican majorities:-

Totaly 10,518 11,579 with the Presidential vote in 1852, is nearly 3,000.

Timothy Davis and Samuel R. Curties, republicans, are plected to Congress.

The State is claimed by the republicans by 5,000 ma

A despatch has been received here from Burlington, fowa, sisting that the republicans have carried every thing—the State ticket, Congress, and the Legislature.

KENTUCKY.

In the Judicial district composed of Campbell, Kenton Pendicton, Harrison and Bracken counties, the demo ratic ticket has an average majority of four hundred and lifty votes. Moore, the democratic candidate for Circuit fudge, is alread of his ticket, having a majority of five

hundred and twenty-fire. In twenty-three counties, iniluding Campboll and Kenton, is which T. A. Marshall
American) and A. Duvall (democrat) are candidates for
he office of Appellate Judge, the democracy have a maority of twenty-five hundred to overcome on the vote of
ast election. In eight counties heard from they have
suined fifteen inundred.

The district composed of Boone, Gallatin, Trimble,
Bearry, Grant, Carroll, Owen and Frankin counties, will
go for the American ticket by greatly reduced majorities.

Tryor, the Know Nothing candidate for Circuit Judge,
has a majority over Nuttall of thirty in Grant, three hunfired in Boone, and two hundred in Frankin county.

This is a great inling off in the American vote.

The inflowing is the official vote of Fayette county,
which includes the city of Lexington:—

Judge, 1856. Geo'r, 1255.

Judge, 1866.

of Lexington gave 72 democratic majority for the Marinal.

The Lexington Statement says:—The majority in Fayette county in favor of the Know Nothing candidate for sheriff is \$47. In August last the majority of Fayette for Morehead was \$624. We have here a democratic gain of \$277. Judge darshall reas 100 votes or more shead of his toket. In he two precincts embracing the city of Lexington, the najority for Walince, (dem.) candi into for sheriff, is \$3. Ast sommer the same two precincts gave Morehead, K. N.,) 197, thus showing a democratic gain of \$25 votes. On the whole, we think Lexington and Fayette counties have done their duty nobly.

Subjoined is a table of the democratic gains and losses on pared with the vote for Morehead and Clarke, one

cer age :-	-			10000
	Gain.			Gatt
lenderson	. 210	Hardin		4
berrett	. 390	Harrison	*******	2
Nostford	. 173	Lowis		. 4
ayette		Oldham	*******	1
faxon	. 810	Henry	********	
wott	. 166	Boyle		
Men	. 300	Jefferson		3
'endleton	. 223		00100000000	-
AT and make				

Thirty als countles heard from, mostly complete, give he Americans a majority of 2,073, which is a democratic ain on the vote for Governor in 1855 of 5,055.

CINCINNATI, August 7, 1856. The following counties in Kentucky give American ma

ad, 415: Clarke, 505. Spencer, Davies, Larue, Mead, ad Sreckinridge counties, also give small American marrities. Scott county gives 450 democratic majority, and remball has gone democratic by a small majority.

Sr. Louis, August 7, 1856.
Calloway county gives Ewing over Polk 300 majority.

Anderson, American, for Congress beats Richmond, emecrat, about 250 in the county.
Scott county gives 180 majority for Ewing.
Lincoln rounty gives Polk 300 majority, and Richmond, emecras, for Congress, about the same.

Cincinnati, August 7, 1856.

A despatch from Memphis states that in Crittenden nty, Arthursa, the whole American ticket is elected. ad that the time has gone by a large majority for Yell

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wake, Johnston, Grange, Alamance, Guilford, Rowse and Davidson counties have been heard from, with large democratic gains in all except Guilford, where Gilmer gains 400. In these counties the democrats gain five members of the Legislature. Paul C. Cameron is elected to the Senate in Orange county, which is a democratic

New Hanover county 960 majority for Bragg—a large democratic gain; Columbus county gives 270 majority for Bragg—a large democratic gain; Brunswick has gone American by 89 majority, which is a gain for Gilmer.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8, 1856.
Halifax county gives two democratic representatives and probably an American Senator.

In Northampton county two democratic representatives and a democratic Senator are elected.

Wayne county gives Bragg 100 majority, and in Hertford he has a small gain. The returns generally show that Bragg is elected.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8, 1356.
The returns are meagre. They indicate the election Bragg. So far the Americans gain three members of the Legislature.

Political George.

A passenger, who came from Hartford, on the steams City of Hartford, en Thursday night, informs us that a vote was taken on the passage down, which resulted as follows:—Fremont, 46; Fillmore, 15; Buchanan, 4.

The Norfolk Southern Argus publishes the names of the papers on its exchange list, with their political cree 1, with the following recapitulation:-Northern papers-Bucha-nan, 18; Fremont, 7; Fillmore, 1. Southern papers-Buchanan, 42; Fillmore, 20.

chanan, 42; Fillmore, 20.

The Cleveland Herald says there is, in fact, no Fillmore parly in Ohio. Their pretended meetings in that State are got up by democrats, and chiefly attended by Fremont men.

At an election for magistrate in the Second e lection dis-

trict of Frederick county, Virginia, held on Saturday last, Smith, Know Nothing, was elected by 12 majority. The result is important, because the district has hitherto been

uniformly democratic by a hundred majority.

The first member elected to the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fifth Congress is Mr. Francis P. Blair, Ir., a supporter of Frement, in the First Congressiona

In Indiana the two political Fillmore papers have hoisted the flag of Col. Fremont, and the Fillmore ticket is dying out. That it was not scriously nominated is shown by the fact that Mr. Dunn, who heads it, is not eligible

The Alton, Ill , Democrat states, as one of the effects of two churches in that city becoming political as well as religious sanctuaries, that some of their members are getting into very worldly ways. "One pew owner in Rev. Mr. Haley's church offers to bet his pew (eligibly situated, and valued at \$100,) against a pew in Rev. Mr. Norton's church, on the result of the general election in No-

The Washington Union states that Senator Bayard, of Delaware, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Dover, in his State, on the 24th ultime. In the course of his speech he announced that his colleague in the Senate, the Hon. John M. Clayton, would under no circumstances support either Fremont or Fillmore for the Presidency, and that this announcement was made with the entire approval of Mr. Clayton. The Fillmore party will now have to number Delaware among the doubtful States.

The Louisville Journal, of Wednesday, the 6th inst., is very quiet about the result of the election in Kentucky. This is a bad sign for the Fillmore party.

The Philadelphia Times announces the accession to the Fremont ranks of Hon. Charles Gilpin, formerly Mayor of the city, and a distinguished old line whig. The demo cracy have been congratulating themselves with the idea that he would lend his assistance to the elevation of Mr. Buchanan. The Hon. Judge Kelly, also of Philadelphia, who has been a lifelong democrat, and is a distinguished Judge, repudiates the Cincinnati platform, and supports

Aid for the French Sufferers.

The Treasurer of the joint Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the late inuncations in France acknow-

	ledges the receipt of the following subscriptions:-
	Amount befere reported
	Reiss, Brothers & Co
	Winslow, Lanier & Co 2
	J. Burnside & Co., (J. R. Value)
	John G. & J. Boker 1
	Johnson & Lozarus
	Dayton, Sprague & Co
	Chah
*	
	John Jay Swift, Huribut & Co
1	Falon, Stewart & Co
	Fred. R. Marguard
	Wm. Atwater & Co
м	Geo. G. Sampson
	J. & L. Teckerman
	Clement Heerdt
	A. T. Finn & Co
	Broce & Cook
	Caub
	Cash
8	J. M. Openhelm & Co
	E. Trendwell's Sons
	£. B. Raymon & Co
	Charles Pfiger & Co
	Silkman, Sheiffield & Co
	G. Schiffer & Brother
	Cash

City Intelligence.

RENOVATION OF THE OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.-Th old time benered edifice which stands on the corner of iten and William streets, is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and will be thrown open as a Free church after the lat of September next. The painters have been at work upon it for some weeks past, and under their hands the building has been greatly improved. The former dubious color of the interior has given way to a pure and ourmistakeable white, and the appearance of the exterior has been also benefited by the application of the brush. It was once a somewhat difficult task to tell what color it was, but it is now a very decided brown. The cold North butch church will after it is opened be under the ministrations of the four collegiate ministers, Rev. Measure. Knox, Vermilye, Chambers and Dewitt, and will, as we have stated, he free to the public. The building is one of the cidest of our church edilics, and its foundation dates anterior to the revolutionary war. It was founded in the year 1767, and dedicated on the 25th of May, 1769. During the Revolution it was used as a prison, and as many as one thousand prisoners were confined in it at one time. It is said that the marks of dritish bayonets and pikes are still discernible where they rested against the granite columns of the doorway. The church, sithough about minety years old exhibits no signs of decay, and it at present one of the strongest buildings of its kind in the city.

First is Harlant—Yesterday merning, shortly after 2 a work upon it for some weeks past, and under their

FIRE IN HARLEM -- Yesterday morning, shortly after 3 on Bloomingdale road. The fire spread with great rap dity, and in a short time the building was totally consumonly, and in a short time the outliding was totally consum-ed—most of the furniture was saved. The building was owned by Mrs. C. C. Stanfferd, and said to be insured for \$4,000. The furniture is owned by Mr. Gustave Chirong, and insured for \$1,300 in the Relief Insurance Company. Two Germans were arrested on suspicion of firing the premises, and the Fire Marshal was notified, who will thoroughly investigate the matter.

Two Germans were arrested on suspection of firing the premises, and the Fire Marsinal was notified, who will thoroughly investigate the matter.

Assences Rose Securit.—The stated moeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at half past fewr o'clock P. M., William B Crosby, Esq., in the chair, attested by Francis Hall, Esq. Thirteen new auxidaries were recognized, of which flour were in Illinois, two in Michigan, tar in Wisconsin, twosin Arkansas, and one in each of the States of South Carolina, Tennessee and Plotials. A number of Interesting communications were received from agents and others. One from the agent in Kansas, stating that there is no Inidrance to Bible distribution in that Territory, where he has already organized several selections from Esc. Cyros Byington, Miscionary to the Choulaw Indians, giving an account of an interesting temperance meeting, and showing the influence of the Inble on the morals of that people; from Yonezuela, with an account of distribution of New Testaments in that country; from the French and Foreign Bible Society, acknowledging an appropriation of money from the Board, with some statements relative to their work; from Rev. Mr. Oneken, in Germany, in regard to the circulation of the Scriptures in that country, and asking sid; from Rev. S. C. Damon, Honolulu, sending the annual report of the Honolulu Bible Society; from Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Shanghao, stating that the New Testament in Chinese is now ready for the press; from Rev. C. N. Righter, Constantinople, in regard to the Bible in the East, and stating that there is a greatly lacreased demand for the Bible smong Mohammerians. Numerous grants of books mere made, namely: to the Pittaburg Conference of the Methodist Spiscopal Anarch; to the Rev. W. H. Goode, for Nebraska Territory; Ebbles and Testaments in Spanish and English, for Tevas; Bibles and Testaments in German, French, Spanish, and English, to reveal others of smaller amount, including eighteen valuous in rabel in the

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Yellow Rever at Quarantine-EXCITEMENT AMONG THE STATEN ISLANDERS.

The existence of the yellow fever at Quarantine, and the fact that there are at present about one hundred and twenty infected vessels arrived from porisat which that disease was prevalent, has created the greatest excite ment and apprehensions among the people of Staten E-land. Many persons have, it appears, been infected by contact with persons who were sick with the yellow fever, or have come from vessels on which it existed, and of these several have died. The inhabitants of Stapleton and other parts of the island within view of Quaran tine complain that persons who are employed in discharging the cargoes of the infected vessels, and who are obliged to land at the Health Officer's wharf, are permit ted to pass the limits of the hospital grounds and mingle with the residents of the island, thus bringing disease and death among them. In consequence of these complaints a meeting of the Board of Health of Castleton was held on Saturday, the 2d inst., at which Dr. Isaac Lea was appointed Health Officer of the town, and the following re

Resolved, That the Health Officer examine into the condition of the several willages and report to the Hoard at its next meeting what, in his opinion, ought to be done by this Board for the preservation of the town, and also to presure such rifle and regulations are may deem necessary and proper to be adopted by the Hoard.

On Monday last another meeting of the Board was held,

at which Dr. Lea made his report. This report was to the effect that Dr. Lea had an interview with the Health Officer of the port, Dr. Thompson; that Dr. Thompson stated he found it beyond his power to confine the em ployees of the establishment to the walls of the institution, and was willing to co-operate with the Board of Cas tleton in any movement which they should deem proper for the preservation of the public health and the profor the preservation of the public health and the protection of the inhabitants. In conclusion, the report recommended the Board to adopt such regulations as would prevent the collection of bedding and other refuse articles thrown from vessels, and to appoint one or more persons whose duty it would be to have those articles sunk or destroyed. "There articles," says the report, "are deemed the most fruitful source of contagion, for all porces articles, such as blankets and feather beds, contain by far the largest portion of their bulk of ar; this air is such as that from which they are removed."

The Board further authorized the Health Odlicer, Dr. Lea, "to prepare such rules and regulations as, in his opinion, will be necessary for the Board to adopt, in order to carry out the recommendation submitted to him."

At the next meeting of the Board, which was held on the 5th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved. That all persons who work of slore on board of

Resolved. That all persons who work off shore on board of any infectious vessels, or on board of any vessel detained by the Health Officer at Quarantine, shall not be allowed during the time they continue at such work, nor for fifteen days after, to come without the Quarantine enclosure. Resolved, That no passengers which may be landed from any infectious or other vessel detained at the Quarantine shall be allowed to come within the enclosure or to go to the city of New York upon any of the boats of the Staten Island Ferry Company.

New Fork upon any or the coast of the clater hand full Company.

Resolved. That no haggage or luggage of any kind whatever which may be landed from any such vessel shall be allowed to be brought ashore outside of the Quarantine enciosure or mixen on board of said furry boats.

Resolved, That no person or persons shall be allowed to pick up any rags, beds, or refuse of any kind which may be itoating in the water within the limits of the town of Castleton, or which may drift upon the beach or shore in said town, and that no person shall be allowed to bring any such rags, beds or refuse into said town from any other town or place whatever.

ver. Resolved, That the Health Officer and Physician of the Ma-me Hospital be requested to co operate with and assist this

Resolved. That the Health Officer and Physician of the Marine Hespital be requested to cooperate with and assist this Board in enforcing the foregoing resolutions.

Board in enforcing the foregoing resolutions of the major of the cooperate with and assist this property is a suitable personnian of this Beards to authorized to employ a suitable personnian of this Beards to add the form the town of Castleton, and burn, sink or destroy the same.

While the Board of Health were thus employed, the people showed their willingness to co-operate with them. A public meeting was held in Castleton, on Monday evening last, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, calling on the Board "to take immediate steps to cut off all communication between the Quarantine and our community and ferries;" and expressing their determination to sustain the Board in carrying out such measures as they might deem proper for the preservation of the public health.

A meeting has also been held by the inhabitants of

he health. A meeting has also been held by the inhabitants of A meeting has also been held by the inhabitants of A compkins tile, (Quarantine,) at which a Vigilance Committee was appointed for the purpose of preventing all persons from passing out of the gates into the village, and of obliging all those employed inside to remain either in or out.

of obliging all those employed inside to remain either in crout.

They are resolved that, if necessary, they will barricade the gates, or use such other means to carry out their object as aball to deemed proper, in justice to themselves, their families, and the inhabitants generally. We do not believe any harsh measures will be necessary, for, knowing the Health Officer, Pr. Thompson, as we do, we are satisfied that some proper arrangement can be entered into whereby the strict regulations of Quarantine can be carried into effect, and at the same time the finhabitant of the village be protected.

The gate keeper died, and was buried at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. His wife died last week.

The Board of Health met yesterday, at S P. M., in the Chamber of the Councilmen. In the absence of the Mayor. President Barker, of the Aldermen, was called to the chair.

Alderman Fty, Chairman of the Special Committee ar pointed at the last meeting to make inquirles as to some also for raising money with which to continue the clean ing of the streets, the appropriation for the same being exhausted, made a lengthy verbal report of the evidence taken before the committee. (The report of the evidence will be found in a report of the proceedings before the committee.) Alderman Ely, after recapitalating the evi dence, gave it as his opinion that the Comptroller took a correct view of the case. He added that the Comptroller, in 1849, in the cholera season, while he was himself a member of the Board of Health Commissioners, paid bills scurred, although no appropriation had been made for the same. As he would do the same the present season hould an epidemic visit the city, he thought the public

should an epidemic visit the city, he thought the public should give itself no alarts.

Councilman Sorm suggested that it was a pretty idea to wait the mevements of the Comptroller; and should the yellow fever break out in the First ward, have to send up to the Comptroller to come down in a carriage from twenty fith street to sign a warrant for some movey. He presented the following resolution:—

Becolved, that the Counsel to the Corporation be, and be is bereby, requested to give his explication—

Becolved, that the Counsel to the Corporation be, and be is bereby, requested to give his explication as a preparation to the measure the Board can legally raise and appropriate he necessary amount of meany to clean the streets, of for any other measure to preserve the public health, should any emergency exist during the present season, which would demand any such action on the part of the Board.

Alderman Tecker opposed the resolution. He thought, in this instance, any one was as competent to judge as the Counsel to the Corporation. The Computation has promised, should an epidemic break out, to pay whatever smount such extremely might require, and he deemed this assurance though.

Councilman Publics took the view of Alderman Tocker,

amount seen expency might require, and he deemed this assurance though.

Councilman Pautare took the view of Alderman Tocker, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The vote on the motion was taken, and resulted as follows:—Affirmative, 15: negative, 11.

Alderman Tockan moved to discharge the Committee from further duty.

Councilman Horzen asked if there was any doubt as to Mr. Editing prosecuting the cleaning of the streets. He thought if ey should take no action that would stop the street cleaning.

treet cleaning.

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee said they had Mr. Ebng's statement that he should go on as heretofore, mo-

ing's statement that he should go on as heretofore, morely or so money.

The motion to discharge the committee was now put and carled.

The Special Committee on Nuisances reported having heard evidence relative to the slaughter houses at No. 116 addow street and No. 160 West street, the chair manuactory at No. 25? Bowery, and casp factory at No. 558 West Stateenth street, and recommended that the City inspector be empowered to abate the nuisances, and, if receivery, have the same closed up.

The City Inspector, on toolon, was given such power. The following preamble and resolution was presented by councilman Copier:—

Whereas, many complaints are made by partier doing susinces in West street, between Hammond and Troy treets, on account of offal being dumped into the basin, be stench therefrom at times being almost intolerable; herefore,

therefore,
Revolved, That the City Inspector be directed to have
therefore,
Revolved, That the City Inspector be directed to have
the nuisances abated, and that his Honor the Mayor be
requested to detail a policeman, if necessary, to watch
the premises above named, and arrest any person found
in the act of demping any offat in said basin, or any nuisance detrimental to the public health.
Inquiries as to this nuisance, as also No. 120 Pitt street,
a scap factory, and a scap factory in Forty-seventh
street, between Helventh and Twodith streets, concerning
which last a communication was received from the City
inspector, were referred to the Committee on Nuisances,
after which the Board adjourned to next Monday.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, at moon, at the City Hall, the President, Isane S. Barker, Ess., in the chair, and George F. Concklin acting Secretary.

The following vessels were directed to be permitted to send their cargoes on lighters to the city after lafteen days from their arrival at Quarantine:—
Park Pilot Fish, arrived on the 7th instant, from Cienuegos, with a cargo of stear and molastes.
Bark Pride, arrived flora Erlandad on the same date,
with melastes.
Brigs Warren Goddard and Stophen Cox, from Clenfustes, arrived both on the 7th lestant, with sugar and mo-

at the time of the departure of the vessels, with the exception of clearages.

The schooner Alabama, from Autigua, arrived on the 7th instant, with guns and shot, and the brig Charles, with salt, from Tarks Island, were threeted to be detained at Quarantine three days for observation.

The schooner George Mayhora, was a lowed to send her cargo on lighters immediately to the city.

The best Brunnette, with sagar and soffee, from St. Jago de Cuba, having remained two weeks at Quarantine, and been thoroughly furnigated, is permitted to proceed to the city.

and been thoroughly fumigated, is permitted to proceed to the city.

The bark Artel, from Port an Prince, was permitted to lighten her cargo, consisting of contee, and proceed to the city forthwith. She is a new vessel, and was run into two days since by a schooner.

Dr. France was present at the meeting, and after the close of the formal business asked to be informed as to the extent of yellow fever at present at Staten Island and in the city. He wished for the information, as he was such point of writing to the Board of Health at Charleston S. C.

the point of writing to the Board of Health at Charleston S. C.

The Commissioners stated that at the present time there were only about thirty cases of yellow fever at Quarantine Hospital. Of these nearly all were convalencent, and every indication showed the disease to be clearly on the decline. There had only been two or three deaths from yellow fever outside of the hospital, and all these were to be traced to parties having had connection with the infected vessels at Quarantine or with crows belonging to such vessels.

There are at present nearly sixty vessels at Quarantine and sixteen vessels at Gravesend Bay.

Habit P. Modey to Clean the Streets. SETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE SUBJECT—COMMISSIONE EB-LING AND COMPTROLLER FLAGG REPORT THEOM-MITTER, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE STATEMENTS.

The special committee of the Board of Health, Alder an Fly, Chairman, appointed to make investigations and see if some plan could be recommended to meet the present exigency, arising from the exhaustion of the appro-priation for cleaning the streets, held a second meeting

yesterday, at 2 P. M. A full committee was present. The Charman recapitulated the statements made by himself at the previous meeting, relative to the reported exhaustion of the appropriation for cleaning the streets. Be added that in order that the committee might learn auhoritatively as to the present condition of the finances appropriated to the Street Department, and how the money had een expended, he had caused the Commissioner of Streets and lamps to be summoned before them. He hereupo called on the Commissioner to make his statement.

Mr Ening said he was willing to enter into any explanations connected with his department, the street cleansing of the city. The original estimate submitted by himself, as the head of his bureau, as the estimate of what money would be needed for the year, to clean the streets of the city, was \$289.224. This estimate was made in last October, and was intended to cover the entire expence for a year required for cleaning the streets, removing the dirt, ashes and garbage therefrom, and for freighting, pay of manure and street inspectors, and the freighting, pay of manure and street inspectors, and the employés in all the departments connected with the office. Had be not been mistaken at the time of making his estimate, as to the balance to the credit of the department in the hands of the Comptroller, and had not erigoneles arises requiring the expenditure upon cleaning the streets of an unusual amount of money, the amount named by himself would have been amply sufficient to have gone through the year. He estimated a name of \$25,000 in the treasury at the credit of the Department. But this amount it subsequently turned out, had been pail parties by the Comptroller whose contracts he had broken himself on account of their failing to meet the requirements of their contracts; but money was paid, although he refused to sign or approve the bills. Added to this was \$24,487.47, which was required to meet the deficiency of 1826. This reduced the money at the command of the department to \$259,227. From this som, deducting the total amount paid thereform by the Comptroller, without his warrant or requisition, the balance left, expended by himself, is \$1,427.42. There will be due Saturday night, for work input of the streets, about \$12,000, so that the actual celetiency at present is in the neighborhood of \$11,000. Mr. Ibling proceeded to add that the heavy sirew last whiter cost the city \$50,000 for its removal. Clearing Proadway cost \$11,000, expended by himself, besides the amounts paid by the Comptroller on the rare when the account of the snew he had on the twenty one haspectors and full gangs of men. He had kept on the regular gang of men since the cond of last January. Although the appropriation had been exhausted, he did not feel it his duty to stop work on the streets at his own risk.

Mr. Emine said that he should trust to the Common Council to order the bills incurred to be paid.

The Charman stated that the proper authorities might never pay the amount.

Mr. Emine said that he should trust to the Common Council to order the bills incurred to be paid. employés in all the departments connected with the office.

Per visors.

Y: Estima went into a further recapitulation, and stated that with the \$10,000 deducted from his original estimate by the Comprisier, and \$59,227 which the Finance Committee thought proper to reduce the amount, the sum left at his disposal was less, by \$116,000, than the sum

siked for.
Compiroller Flags was next called.
The Camesan said he had no special statements. He desired the other to answer a few interrogatories he desired to put to him. The first question was, if the Board Health should direct the expenditure of money audicient to keep the atreets clean whether he would draw his warrant for the amount.
Company of the angelian of the company of the angelian of

his warrant for the amount.
CONSTRUCTURE—No, sir.
CHALEMAY—Do you know of any plan to recommend by
which mency can be raised for the cleaning of the streets!
CONSTRUCTURE—No, sir.
The Chaleman read extracts from the charter, showing
that the Common Council, but not the Board of Health, possessed the power to raise moneys. He asked, therefore,
if the Common Council should vote an appropriation of
5160,606 for cleaning the streets, if he would pay the
amount!

SIGO, OG. for cleaning the affects, it he would pay the amount?

Contribution—No, sir. In thus replying I am backed up by the law committees of both boards of the Common Cotnell, and I shall stand on this opinion.

The Charman—There, that is plainly told. What more late we to do, and what can we do?

Coarmonias—Athough I have answered negatively to the various questions put to me. I have to add that if yellow fever, or choice other epidemic should wint the city, be would not hesitate for a moment to pay the amount record for the preservation of the health of the city. In such cases he considered the question of the public safety should overside the law.

the Compression.—No, sir.

The Compression.—No, sir.

Mr. Esting.—Shall I go on, or what shall I do?

The Chairman.—All we have get to do is to pray acceler rate like that of a few days ago and dive on

cost to the city of \$50,000.

The Chamman-It is all very serious, but we have got to power, and there is nothing to draw on; so the only thing left is to trust in Providence.

Councilman Warsan-And that the Comptroller will do mathing when the epidemic is upon us. My opinion is that prevention is better than cure.

The committee—it having been announced by the Sergostal Arms of the Beard of Health that the Board was walking their attendance in a taken-distanced to the

raiting their attendance up stairs-adjourned to the

Yesterday we were visited with two delightful thunde cint of view. In the forenora there were several smar laps of thunder, attended with vivid lightning and rereshing showers. During the afternoon the wind sprung up from the southward, and again the atmosphere was ulity and particularly uncomfortable. The air was oppressive, and much more inconvenience was felt tha hen the thermometer stood at 95. Towards evening the sky became overcast in the northwest, and abou the sky became overcast in the northwest, and about a midwn occasional claps of distant thunder might be hard. At 8 o'clock the storm arrived over our heads, and from that hour until late last sight the thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, continued in grand style. The attrects received a thorough chaning. Once more our clinions can congratulate themselves upon boving clam streets without a single dollar espense. If we should be again visited with such copius showers, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps will have to resign in diagnat, for it would then be as hard a task to fill the dirt carts as it heretofore has been to get rid of the observious deposits. The atmorphere was delictously cool last night. At 9 o'clock the mercury in the Harald office stood at 72.

List of letters advertised in the Baltimore Sam, Turaday August 5, 1856, remaining in the Post office, Baltimore, nealied for, no doubt misdirected -

Powney & Co.

T. Longstreet & Co.

Morrhon & Co.

Morrhon & Co.

New YORK HOUSES.

Milliams & Co.

African Exploration Society.

A meeting of gentlemen friendly to the proposed exploration of Western Central Africa-an enterprise which has been a twocated by Rev. John Morris Pease, who has visited faber's-was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 5 Brekman street. The meeting was organized by the ap-pointment of Rev. Dr. Absolom Peters as chairman, Rev. J. E. Serles officia Ung as secretary.

Mr. Prace read the following memorial, which be had drawn up, setting forth the objects and presenting a plan

Mr. Prass read the following memorial, which be had drawn up, setting forth the objects and presenting a pian of the proposed expedition:—

MEMORIAL OF THE ATMICAS EXPLORATION SOMETY.

It is deemed proper that a kneworial should be presented, embracing a few lasts and considerations us the basis of the society to be organized on the present occasion. It is impossible fully to estimate the important interests of a thorough exploration of Western Central Adrica, or to perfectly comprehend the attendant biessings of its successful accomplishment, either to Liberia and Aftica on the one hand—to the colored man, our country, and the great objects of science, agriculture, commerce and Erristian benevolence on the other. This mission of exploration involves porticular and general considerations of vast moment, is which the great heart of American humanity should be interested.

That region of Western Central Africa, of which so little comparatively is known, and which on many accounts approximates nearest to the United States, in voking the civil and Christian institutions of our country to promote the restriction of its population, herefolder within the geographical lines of 5 and 15 degrees north latitude, and extending from the Allantic eastward to the valley and waters of the Niger, or to about 5 degrees east longitude, making about 10 degrees north and south by about 18 degrees east and west, comprising altogether the most interesting section of Western Africa, it not of the continent itself.

The Niger, one of the largest rivers in Africa, has its source, according to the latest and most reliable geographical data, within three hundred miles of Morrovia, the capital of the republic of Liberia. It rises immediately north of Mount Caffa, the most elevated western point of the extensive range running north and east of Liberia, termed the Snow, or Cony Mountains. Thus the source of the Niger runs west northwest and north northeast to Tumbuctoo, within a few miles of the Great Desert; thence cast by south to line 5-2

Interian and native traders have communicated informa-tion respecting it.

This country is immediately east of Liberia, north of the Gulf of Guinea, and west of the kingdom of Ashantee— termed the "unexplored region". Also, northeast, with-in the circle of the Niger, is full one half of the great kingdom of Soodan, which comes within the legitimate scope of our plan and field of exploration.

termed the "unexplored region" Alzo, northeast, within the clice of the Niger. Is full one half of the great kingdom of Soodan, which comes within the legitimate scope of our plan and field of exploration.

"The UNENDAM REMON."

The COUNTRY directly east of Liberia, south of 10 degrees north latitude, west of Ashantee, and north of the worters waters of the Gulf of Guinea, is unknown, as above remarked, except to Liberia, is unknown, as above remarked, except to Liberia, is unknown, as above remarked, except to Liberia in the constant commercial interchange with native interior traders.

That section formercial interchange with native interior traders.

That section formercial interchange with native interior traders.

That section flaberia, is termed the "grain coast," that section further east is called the "twory coast," and the region north is termed the "gold region"—names given to these rections, indicating the resources of commercial wealth with which they are said to abound. Immediately east of Monrovia, up the St. Paul's, toward the region of the "Snow Mountains," and south of them, is a vast section of open prairie country, and south of them, is a vast section of open prairie country, and it repleased enterprises.

This entire country is said to be clevated, undulating, and well watered, suitably imbered, of pure air, fertile soil, and possessing a most satubrious and charming climate, everywhere abounding with the resources of wealth and happiness—grains, vegetables, fruits, cattle, palm off. cam wood, and the valuable dyes, tvory, cotton, coffee, gold deat, &c., and has been termed, from its supposed, as well as known wealth, "Northera Guinea."

The acquisition of this interesting region to faberia, as her back rural country, anticipated as one of the results of the proposed exploration, would give to her government new and increased energy, to the citizens enlarged enterprise and prospertity; while, at the same time, the introduction of civilization and Christanity among these rative tribs—which th

sccennished by the propered exploration and fraternal diplomacy contemplated.

COMPRICE

It has been estimated that for several years past, the total exports from all that region of Western Central Africa to European States, have amounted to about fifteen millens of dollars per annum, and at a commercial exchange in tavor of the civilized traders of about 500 per cent. This trade, for a number of years, has been carried on chilefly by native and [Liberian traders, and mostly shipped from Liberian ports and others on the Gulf of Guinea, in European vessels. There are regular traders from England, Germany, Denmark, France, Spain and Portagat to Liberia, though the balance of commercial powers, by far, in English hands. There is a regular monthly line of commercial steamers between England and Liberian ports, (a semi-monthly line is contemplated,) besides numerous sailing vessels, and all are always crowded with articles of commerce.

EXPLORATION.

to the present presperity and tuture greatness of Laberia herself.

To know theroughly the geography, soil, climste and population of Western Central Africa will constitute a new and most important era in the history of African discovery, and to open the interior to the introduction of civilines and christian with, will furnish a new and interesting field for christian philanthropy.

It is proposed, therefore, to make a thorough scientific expiration—dirst, of the unknown region directly east of Liberia, already detailed in this paper, and to extend the expiration as much beyond the entire region named as possible.

Liberia, already detailed in this paper, and to extend the experience in an much beyond the entire region named as possible.

The object of such exploration is to become acquainted, perfectly with the geography of that country, in all respects to know the character, condition and wants of its population; opening the country to the introduction of civilization and christianity; leading to the calargement of Liberia in that direction, to factificate the development of agricultural and commercial resources, and stroubate the government and cilizens of Liberia to increased at tention to physical and intellectual improvements.

DIFFURITION TO EXPLORATION—THE NATIVE TRIPOS Many of the rative tribes and countries, bordering on Liberia, are the riceodly relations with that government, and as far as a known, there are no hostile feelings existing among them, or among the still more interior tribes, to the government of Liberia, or to such an exploring malesion among them; but on the other hand, for several years past most of those border and countries have indicated a for-paily disposition to Liberia, and a desire to receive they institutions of Christian civilization smong them. There is every reason to believe that such an exploring mission would be everywhere kindly received, and facilitated by the native population and their rulers. And, indeed, it is condicatly believed that there are no heather people to day on this globe, so willing, so anxious to receive the civil missionary of peace and the redeeming institutions of the gospel, as are the millions of Western Central Africa. Their condition and wants remind us of the regions of Macedon, while their tyle or help was but feedly symbolized by the prayer of that ancient people. Without a doubt, or the fear of giving offence, it may be justly affirmed that the pleading, importants cry of the millions of Africa, and the African race, to the ear at heart of the civilingal world, is this day before heaven, the great and most thrilling Macolonian cry of themicated to the

exploring mission started by the philanthropic citizens of this country; and several of ner leading citizens have piedged their personal co operation, and express of strong or unidence that their gevernment would most cardially render any practicable aid in carrying it forward. We feel every assurance that the government and people of Liberia Will had with pleasure the organization of a society in this country devoted to these objects, and will give to it a uld to its efforts their official sanction and cooperation.

DEPOSITION IN THIS COUNTRY.

Many beney, vent citizens in this country, interested in geographical scheece and discovery, and friendly to faberia, anxious to wee her exerting and extending a redeeming influence, wer the millions of heathen population on her borders and tast ward within her reach, have expressed a willingne is to aid in effecting such an exploration, togethe, with its collateral objects under the auspices of a distinct society organized for such an object, and carrying, forward its enterprise in connection with the government and citizens of Liberia.

Tens of thousands of dol lars that would never be available to Liberia or Africa in any other form, may be severed and appropriated threugh this medium to African regeneration.

The society for Expansions.

erred and appropriated thre with this medium to African regeneration.

The SOLETY FOR EXPAINATION.

It is proposed to form a soci vty that shall be simple in its organization, specific in its objects, uncomplicated in its labors, and in its results ten ling to prompte the interests and objects of science valuable discovery, agriculture, commerce, and the en large, ment over heathen dark-ness of Christian civilization.

This society will be free from all porty or political elements, sectazian or denominational ovadilections, and sectional or local prejudice; it will before purely to the American people, and be characterized by a true planathropic aprile in at its efforts.

It will enter a field bereinfore unoccupied, and perform a work quite too long neglected. It will interfere with the labors of no other society; but subserving, on the one hand, the great interests of African colonization, and facilit sing on the other the more easy and rapid extension of Christian missions, by dering a most desirable and important work, separate and distinct from either. With these views its hoped the society will be formed, receive cordial and ample patricange, and prove a lasting blessing to both countries—homogable and giorium to this, redeeming and grateful to that.

In an extended interview with President Roberts, said

In an extended interview with President Roberts, said Mr. Pease, after reading the foregoing, he gave me bis assurance that if a society of this character could be organized in this country it would be of the greatest importance not only to Liberia, but so the whole of that portion of Africa. On his return, he would, he informed me, get up an elaborate paper setting forth all the facts connected with that portion of the country through which the proposed exploration is to be made. He bat, he added, explored it to the distance of 150 miles maintend and after proceeding some thirty miles, he can be an elevated table land, which became more elevated in a farther he penetrated. This country abounds in hereas, cattle and sheep; has many fine farms, and a vigorial and more intellectual population than is found on the the coast. It is the wish of President Roberts and the republic of Liberta, said Mr. Peans to secure this country as a back country for the republic, and to extend to it the benefits of civilization. President Roberts also stated that the government would follow up those explorations by a sufficient outlay to open roads and establish, at proper distances along them, colonial settlements, as a means of extending and prometing agricultural pursuits throughout the country. Sugar, cotton and coffee, the three great riaples of liberta, night be cultivated to an almost unlimited extent into this region. Mr. Roberts expressed a desire that an organization to carry out this great object right be effected in New York. The first plan, continued Mr. Pease, is to establish a society, and the mondifier that an organization to carry out this great object right be effected in New York. The first plan, continued Mr. Pease, is to establish a society, and the mondifier sufficient to carry out the onterprize. When this smoont shall have been raised it is proposed that this society appoint committees on finance, on exploration and on the fitting out of the expedition. The thorough equipment of the exploring party must be made by the society in this city, and when it reached liberia the government of that republic will furnish meterpreters and everything necessary for the success of the expedition, which will also be under its sanction.

The memorial was on motion accepted, after which a constitution based upon it was adopted by the meeting. The following efficers were then elected, and the society adjourned.—

President—Rev. Benjamin A. Haight, D. D., Ste which the proposed exploration is to be made. He had, he added, explored it to the distance of 150 miles east-

Brooklyn City Intelligence. THE LATE MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE—POST MONTEM EXAMINATION AND INVESTIGATION REFORE A

day, relative to the mysterious Edeath of Miss Sarah McCormick—an account of which appeared in yesterday's HERALD—and empannelled the following jury:—Andrew Johnson, Henry E. Rosenthal, John Barrett, Wm. Austin, nation was made at the dead house, to which place the bofy was taken, and the inquest was held at the house of Reuben Powell, No. 378 Hudson arenue, where the young woman died. Thus far, her own statements before been obtained in regard to the mysterious affair.

following is the evidence elicited:—
Dr. Arnold Railett says—I am a physician and surgeon; reside at 342 Avis—I am a physician and surgeon; reside at 342 Avis—I am a physician and surgeon; reside at 342 Avis—I am a physician and surgeon; reside at 342 Avis—I avis provided and surgeon and surge following is the evidence elicited:-

are what we find when death has resulted from macodic poison; opium or laudanum would produce such results.

Er. Robert R. Rhodes said—I am a physican and surgeon; ceide at the corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues: I was called to attend deceased about half-past two o'clock on the 16th instant; she was evidently under the effect of some marcotic; she told me at about twelve o'clock M. of that day, as alse was passing toward the Rocewelt ferry, she was seleed by a party of dark men, and when within half a block of the ferry wes held and a quantity of laudanum was poured own her throat; I could not smell any preparation of epaim in her breath at the time; not thinking that she had taken a sufficient quantity to injure her; I left her for a time after giving directions to have her eccanionally arrowsed; I saw her again about half-past seven o'clock; at that time, she was in a dying condition; bloody mucus was coming from her mouth, and she could not be aroused; her hands and feet were cold, and very little pulse; I applied externa stimulants, but was unable to stouch her is that the cold as wallow; she died about me o'clock the same evening; my impression is that she had been taking chloroform; the pest mortem appearances showed congestion of the membrane of the brain and of the lungs and liver; there was a quantity—about a tablespoonful—o'blood ou the brain; if she had taken a sufficient quantity of opism to have caused such appearances. I should have been unable to a rouse her when I was first called, but from the fact of her being or easily aroused, and from other appearances.

I judge that it must be some other narcotic; to violence had been done to her person; she was a virgin; there is nothing in this case to show why chloroform might not have been ambitive to a rouse her when I was first she might be a liquor, but the cities that the rouse is the land to the was not intorinated; I misk she was not; I found she was a virgin; there is nothing in the case of her bene and what caused her to come; she told ra